

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1887.

SALT LAKE MAIL CONTRACT RESCINDED.—We learn from Independence that the postmaster at that place has received an official notice from the Postmaster General that the contract for carrying the mail to Salt Lake has been set aside. He is therefore ordered to withhold the mail till further orders.

The contract for carrying this mail was recently let out and taken by a company of Mormons at Salt Lake City, who have already made several trips under the contract. The government always reserves the right to rescind mail contracts by giving notice and one month's pay to the contractors. This step is another indication of the strictness with which the government intends to deal with the mail robbers and law defers of Salt Lake City.

The Friar's Point (Miss.) Valley Planter tells of a somewhat novel marriage that occurred a few days since in Coshocta county. The groom, it seems, had procured his license and was traveling with his intended bride on horseback. Passing by a farm, they came up with an ordained minister setting on the fence of his farm.

They requested him to solemnize the sacred rights of matrimony at once. He did not feel disposed to execute the ceremonial services there in the open field, away from any residence; but as they insisted so much, he sat upon the fence and they upon their horses and began the solemnization of the sacred rite. It was closed and they pursued their journey.

A Paris paper notices a curious experiment that has recently been made at St. Denis, at the residence of M. Giesquet, formerly Prefect of Police at the commencement of the reign of Louis Philippe, and now an oil refinery. By means of an apparatus invented by M. Bullot, and in which electricity is the only agent, six pounds of beef were boiled and perfectly cooked in five minutes and ten seconds. Several trustworthy witnesses, watch in hand, verified this rapid act of cookery. At the end of the 310 seconds the boiled meat and the broth made from it were tasted, and both were found to be excellent, although a little too salt—a fault, however, not attributable to the apparatus.

A fire at St. Louis on Thursday morning destroyed a building on Fourth street, occupied by James Spore, as an Artist's Emporium; Leathe & Boggs, as a picture frame repository and manufactory; and by Mr. Leathe, as a dwelling for his family. Aggregate loss about \$20,000. Insured.

KANSAS.—Election returns from Shawnee county, Kansas, are at hand, and show a similar result to that in Leavenworth county—the triumph of the Democratic ticket. The successful candidates are Messrs. Reed, Elmore, Hoogland, Whitaker, Clements, and Stevens.

A letter from Paoli, Lykins county, in the Territory, mentions that a murder was recently committed in that vicinity. A man, whose name is unknown, jumped the claim of another named Wright, living on Pottawatomie creek. When ordered off by the legal owner, Wright, he refused, and an altercation ensued, when he was shot dead.

The same letter mentions a tornado which passed through, blowing down trees, houses, and fences:

On yesterday evening, 7th instant, we were visited by a very severe tempest, which blew down the fencing of large fields, and tore up the trees right and left, scattering them along the road from the Wea Mission to the Missouri line. The town of Ossawatimie suffered severely. I learned from a gentleman who lives there that Mr. Samuel Geer's new hotel was blown over, and several other buildings, though, fortunately, no person was hurt. I have no doubt but that they will give in their taxes after such a fright.

LOUISVILLE AND SANDUSKY RAILROAD.—The Indianapolis Journal of Thursday says:

The citizens of Cambridge City have held a meeting in reference to prosecuting the work on the Louisville, Indiana, and Sandusky City Railroad. The election for directors of the road was to have taken place in Cambridge City on the 23d. This is, we believe, a new project. The proposed road will run through several of the southeastern and eastern counties of the State—giving to that rich region a direct outlet to the Ohio river and the Lakes. Whether it has any connection with the enterprise commencing at New Albany and running through Brookville, Ind., Eaton and Piqua, Ohio, to a point on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad north of Bellefontaine, we cannot say. It looks like it was a rival project of the last named road, on which the work has been abandoned for some time. It is no easy matter to build railroads now, and no lines should be located without a very probable guaranty of their success. Either of the proposed lines would be beneficial to the country. Whether a sufficient amount of business could be done to remunerate stockholders is a question for calculation and experiment.

FRESH MEAT NECESSARY TO LABOR.—In an elaborate paper by Dr. Lynde, of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris, recently read before its members, he lays it down as a fundamental principle in the philosophy of diet, that the use of fresh meat daily is necessary to the health of the working classes, although he admits that persons leading a comparatively idle life may do very well on fish, poultry, and other lighter forms of nourishment. In support of his opinion he produced a number of facts of which the following are some:

The Rouen railway company of France, having conceded the working of their line to English engineers, the latter brought over a band of English laborers, who performed one-third more work daily than could be got out of the French laborers. The latter were put on meat diet, similar to the English workmen, and in a short time were able to do as much labor. If the conclusion of the doctor is correct, it becomes a matter of political as well as of individual economy, that the price of fresh meat shall be reduced low enough to allow laborers to eat animal food, otherwise the wealth of the nation is in danger of being diminished one-third.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.—Minnesota dates to the 19th have reached us. The Times says of the election:

Reports received from Benton County district yesterday, indicate that the Republicans have carried three out of six delegates in that "Democratic" stronghold.

We further hear that Flandrau is defeated as a delegate at large, by the 550 Republican majority in Waseca county, and the "one-third more work" daily that the Republicans have sent five delegates out of six from Goodhue district.

This makes the convention stand 60 Republicans to 40 Democrats—and this will be about its complexion.

How we look in Greece.—The New Orleans Picayune has the following:

A life of Washington has just made its appearance at Athens, Greece. The noble people appreciate fully, as they have reason to do, our great struggle for liberty, and especially the characters of the revolutionary heroes, but they make shocking work with their names. Washington is rendered *Ouzinglon*; Hancock, *Aglos*; Bunker Hill, *Bonnonion*; and the "one-third more work" daily that the Republicans have sent five delegates out of six from Goodhue district.

This makes the convention stand 60 Republicans to 40 Democrats—and this will be about its complexion.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi met a few days ago and nominated W. H. McWill a candidate for Governor.

THE VARIETIES.

The army worm is exceedingly destructive in Bartholomew county, Ind. Wheat and rye fields have been totally destroyed. Farmers are everywhere at work digging trenches, and taking every other means to arrest their progress.

Wheat Harvest Commenced.—In Randolph county Southern Illinois, farmers have commenced cutting their wheat. The Chester Herald speaks of seeing a whole field "in shock."

All the fools are not dead yet. In Marion county, Ohio, a few days ago, a man sued another for the rent of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that defendant be paid \$15 and damages, instead of paying the rent.

Dreadful News.—There is a weekly paper in New York, which claims to be the official organ of the Latter Day Saints in that part of our benighted country. Besides "keeping the run" of Salt Lake intelligence, it proposes to keep the Saints, out there, posted up with all the current intelligence here; and this duty it discharges in a style at once original, comic, and unique. Here is its last compendium of domestic affairs, for Mormon consumption:

General News Summary.—We have only room for a line, and the most truthful summary is—The world is going to hell as fast as possible.

Gen. Wood.—A letter from Troy says: You will be surprised and alarmed to learn that Major General Wood lies in a very precarious state at his residence in this city, suffering under a sudden and severe attack of illness, so severe that his recovery is a matter of doubt. The General during the past week has been suffering from a bad cold, produced by exposure during the recent inclement and damp weather, but was well enough to indulge on Saturday evening last in a game of billiards at the house of a friend. On Sunday the cold increased and resolved itself into pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, which continued until yesterday, when the symptoms took a dangerous turn, and a new ally, bronchitis, set in, stronger than all the Mexicans who were leagued against the old veteran at Buena Vista. This complication of diseases has rendered the General very low and feeble, and his life is really in very great danger.

A writer in the Bath Tribune speaking of the early history of the ancient town of Waldboro', Me., says that in 1794 the German language was the only one used by a great majority of the inhabitants. Then all the schools were taught in German, so that the young (including what few English families lived in the town) all attended the German schools and learned the language.

Under the head of "longevity" the Matanzas papers announce the death of a negro woman of that vicinity at the advanced age of 120 years. Under the same head the Villa Clara papers record the death of a Creole at the age of 165 years, leaving a wife, eighteen children, thirty-five grand children, and a dozen great grandchildren! The most remarkable thing in the life of this last was that his first sickness was that which carried him to the grave.

Alfred DeMusset, a French poet of considerable reputation in Europe, but little known in the United States, died recently in Paris from the effects of habitual intoxication. He commenced during the early period of his literary career to drink brandy while he wrote, in the same way that Byron drank gin as a sort of mental stimulant. But the habit grew on him so that the drinking of brandy and absinth brutalized him into a vice. He was a very handsome man, and of aristocratic family, which, together with his wit and talent, caused him to be much sought after. He could have married wealth and beauty, but rejected the conditional temperance. Byron was his exemplar, and all his poetry shows plainly how much he imitated the English poet. He wrote many short comedies, which are still exceedingly popular in the Parisian theatres.

A SCENE OF RETRIBUTION.—A picture representing the sale of a quantity of old furniture seized for rent was exhibited some years back in the window of a dealer in the Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and attracted considerable attention. In the foreground was placed a poor woman, holding in her arms a child and watching with a sorrowful eye the progress of the sale. The sweet face of the child stood out in strong contrast to the distressed countenance of the poor mother. Further back were the personages connected with the sale, represented with great vigor. The following is stated by a Lyons journal to be the history of the scene depicted:

A few years since, the painter of the picture in question, an eminent artist at Lyons, while passing through the Rue de Terreaux, approached a number of persons who were gathered together witnessing the sale of the furniture of a poor workman. A woman was seated on the pavement with a child in her arms. The painter spoke to her, and was told that the furniture which was being sold belonged to her; that her husband had lately died, leaving her with the child she had in her arms; that she had struggled hard to maintain herself by working day and night and submitting to every privation, but that her husband had at length seized her furniture for some month's rent, which was due.

The artist was much affected by this simple recital, and inquired who was her landlord. "There he is," replied the poor woman, pointing to a man who was watching the progress of the sale; and he was recognized by the painter as a person who was suspected of having amassed a considerable fortune by usury, so that to make any appeal to his feelings on behalf of the poor widow would be useless. The artist was considering within himself what other plan he could adopt to benefit her, when the crier announced a picture for sale. It was a miserable affair, which in the artist's opinion was not worth to hide the hole in the wall through which the poor widow of the stove passed during the winter. It was put up at one franc. The artist at once conceived a plan for taking revenge of the landlord. He went over, examining the picture with great attention, and then called out with a loud voice, "One hundred francs!" The landlord was astonished at the bid, but conceiving that a picture for which so eminent an artist could offer that sum was worth more than double, he willingly offered 200f. "Five hundred!" said the painter, and the contest between the two bidders became so animated that the prize was at length knocked down to the landlord at 2,200f.

The purchaser then addressing the painter, said—"In seeing an artist of your merit bid so eagerly for the picture I suppose that it must be valuable. Now tell me, sir, at what do you estimate its value?" "About three francs and a half," replied the painter; "but I would not give that for it." "You are surely jesting," said the landlord, "for you bid as high as 2,100f for it." "That is true," replied the artist, "and I will tell you why I did so. You are in possession of an income of 25,000f a year, have seized on the furniture of a poor woman for a debt of 200f. I wished to give you a lesson, and you fell into my trap. Instead of the poor woman being your debtor, she is now your creditor, and I flatter myself you will not compel her to seize on your furniture for her debt." The artist then politely saluted the astonished landlord, and having announced her good fortune to the poor woman, walked away.

Election for Councilman.

An election will be held in the Eighth Ward on Monday, 29th inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Browning, resigned. The following gentlemen have been appointed officers to conduct the same, to-wit: A. W. Waller and J. A. Bayne, Judges; P. M. Victor, Clerk; J. E. Vassant, Sheriff.

Polls will be opened at 7 o'clock and closed at 6 o'clock of said day.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, June 26, 1887.—June 26 1887.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—We see but little of late in the English papers concerning the Bessemer process, which made so much excitement at one time, and promised a complete revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel. Indeed, what little we do find now is unfavorable. There are various hints of difficulties in the practice of the system not anticipated, and some intimations, also, that the process was known and tried years ago, but found to be inefficient. It is not unlikely, judging from these statements, that the process is one of the numerous futile expedients, hundreds of which come up in every community, as promising as John's gourd, and wither as rapidly before the exposure of actual life and practical action.

The miserable quality of the great portion of iron manufactured for some years past, and which has caused not only great deterioration in the value of all manufactures into which iron in any form enters, but has also involved great destruction of property and loss of life, particularly on the ocean, by its inferior strength and durability, which was not known till it was subjected to actual wear, causes much regret that some easy process of making better iron is not discovered.

By the method pursued in the manufacture of iron, pure iron is not produced; that being done by the arts of chemistry, if at all. As briefly described by a scientific writer, the iron produced is cast iron, which consists mainly of iron, but is contaminated by a great variety of impurities, from which it is difficult to free it; existing as they do in some form of combination in the material employed, and which are so affected during the reduction of the iron as to assume a state in which they can combine with iron, and hence the iron drawn from the furnace is invariably contaminated with them. Although small in quantity, the effect which these impurities have upon the physical properties of the iron is truly wonderful. One per cent. of phosphorus, or a scarcely larger proportion of sulphur, has a most prejudicial effect upon the iron containing it. The principal element which, in the blast furnace, enters into combination with iron, is carbon of charcoal. The metal is capable of combining with five per cent. of its weight of carbon, and many kinds of cast iron contain nearly that quantity.

Steel is a combination of iron and carbon, containing less carbon than cast-iron, and the production of steel from cast-iron is simply the removal of a portion of the carbon. If cast-iron from the blast furnace consisted of iron and carbon only, the production of steel and wrought-iron therefrom would be easily effected; but cast-iron contains besides iron and carbon, the following impurities, some or all of them: silica, sulphur, phosphorus, and in minute quantities, aluminum, calcium, and potassium. The chief impurity in wrought-iron consists in the removal of impurities, and for effecting this, Mr. Bessemer's invention was claimed to possess a great advantage over the usual process.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.—The present controversy existing between the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company and the New York & Erie Railroad Company, with the unprecedented course pursued by the officers of the former, has caused much astonishment, not only among the officers of other lines, but the traveling public, who claim ordinary facilities, and very justly so, for the chartered rights conferred on Railroad corporations. There is a principle involved in this controversy not visible to the superficial observer; consequently the true position of the N. Y. & E. R. Co. cannot be fully appreciated without a statement of some facts.

In 1852 the N. Y. & E. R. Co. commenced to build a continuation of their track from Dunkirk to the Pennsylvania State line, to connect with a line already built from Erie to State line, which was called the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, so familiar in the Harwar Creek war. The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company was organized and was constructing a rival line to the same point, when the officers of these lines accidentally compared notes, and found that the Erie and Northeast Company had entered into conflicting obligations with both lines for a connection.

It was then deemed advisable by both parties to agree on a compromise gauge, and build a union line to serve the interests of the New York Central and New York and Erie without prejudice to either; thereupon a contract was drawn up to suit all parties, and signed and sealed by the proper officers of each company, binding them to the following conditions:

That the N. Y. & E. R. Co. was to abandon the continuation of their line west of Dunkirk, and sell out all material already contracted for such line to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, which should be a consideration for certain privileges granted to the former company. The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company bound themselves to the running of a sufficient number of trains to do the passenger and freight traffic of the N. Y. & E. R. R. from Dunkirk, and if the ordinary trains run through from Buffalo to Erie would not accommodate the N. Y. & E. R. Co. to any special traffic on their respective lines, but to run freight trains to and from Dunkirk and Erie and charge uniform rates per mile on their entire line; to refrain from any influence for or against either the N. Y. Central or the N. Y. and Erie road. The N. Y. Central and the N. Y. & Erie road, binding themselves to nothing but to refrain from any attempt at Dunkirk to influence business or travel by either line. It was to take its natural course. This is the sum and substance of the bond made in good faith, no conditions being contained therein restricting either the N. Y. C. or the N. Y. & E. R. Co. to any special traffic on their respective lines. Subsequent to the date of this bond the N. Y. & E. R. Co. obtained a connection with Buffalo through the Buffalo and New York City R. R., and applied to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company for a connection at Buffalo having the same facilities extended to them for an exchange of passengers and freight as was given to the N. Y. C. & E. R. Co., and they have been universally met with a reply—our bond recognizes a terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad Company at Dunkirk, and there only. This bond recognizes the right to the N. Y. & E. R. Co. to make such connections as they see fit to make at Dunkirk and at no other point in connection with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

Thereupon the N. Y. & E. R. Co. have been compelled to act, acknowledging the validity of the said bond, and, assuming this right, they have been met with the extraordinary manifesto recently issued by the Buffalo and Erie Company to other companies, whose name and number is legion, to discontinue sales of coupon tickets to Dunkirk, or any point east of Dunkirk via the N. Y. & E. Railroad, or also to charge the same rate on freights and passengers to and from Dunkirk as is charged to Buffalo, making rates for forty-eight miles same as on eighty-eight miles, thus discriminating against the N. Y. & E. R. Co. in favor of the N. Y. C. & E. R. Co., which is a complete violation of the bond, and left the N. Y. & E. R. Co. to seek its only remedy before a legal tribunal.

So long as the N. Y. & E. R. Co. is not recognized and placed on a similar footing with the N. Y. C. & E. R. Co. at Buffalo, by the Buffalo & Erie R. Co., they cannot claim of the former Company more than is contained in the bond, they can take "the point of view" but not the "drop of blood." But the secret of all this trouble lies with the self-sacrificing, magnanimous officers of the N. Y. C. & E. R. Co. who have the controlling interest in the Buffalo & Erie R. Co. by owning a majority of the stock, and they have dared to assert that railroad contracts are made to be violated, and rather than yield to the conditions of the bond and give to the N. Y. & E. R. Co. equal facilities with themselves over the Buffalo & Erie R. Co., they are ready to sacrifice not only this but the entire old and new system of railroad west and southwest of them. If the present condition of things is to exist in all time, without remedy, the N. Y. & E. R. Co. might as well terminate forty-eight miles east of Buffalo, and depend on the N. Y. C. & E. R. Co. to do their business West. Time and observation have demonstrated that two-thirds of the revenues received by lines in the west and southwest, represent near two hundred millions of capital, depends on a proper connection with the N. Y. & E. R. Co., which is to N. Y. City and the West, and the market is to the human system. Cut it off, and you cut off an avenue which carries three-fourths of the traffic to the West and southwest, to and from N. Y. City. Hence, I ask, are all these lines, and the immense capital interested, and the commercial interests of N. Y. City to be sacrificed for the want of the immediate completion of forty-eight miles of railroad, to be freed from a continuance of things as they exist at present. If so, let railroad companies, as well as individuals, bare their necks to the arrogant monopoly, and say we are willing our pockets be emptied.

Blunders in Behavior Corrected.

PRICE 10c. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH.

Harper for July. Price 20c.

JUST received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH.

Piano-Portes! Piano-Portes!

JUST received another beautiful assortment of Piano-Portes, which for elegance of tone and finish have never been equaled in this market. For sale at low prices and fully warranted by D. P. FAULDS & CO.

325 Main st., between Second and Third st.

OBSERVER.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BRAD TUPEL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&bed&wjeowly

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER,

455 Main st.,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 25 j&bdly

PENMANSHIP.

SUMMER CLASSES.

MR. MYERS takes pleasure in announcing to Parents and Teachers that he will commence the annual summer classes in Penmanship in this city on Wednesday, July 1, 1887. Mr. Myers flatters himself that his long experience as a teacher of this art, his progressive and natural method of instruction, together with a strict adherence to an easy and graceful position in the writer, place the advantage of his school above those of any other in the city.

ROOMS on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, known as Mr. Butler's Female School.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., for males, and from 3 to 5 P. M. for females.

A special class will be taught from 5 to 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies.

Book-Keeping will be taught during the season.

For Penmanship, per month..... 30
For full course in Double Entry Book-Keeping..... 50
To be paid one-half in advance.

W. A. MYERS, Principal.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED proposals are invited until Wednesday, the 30th inst., for the erection of a U. S. Mechanics' Exhibition Hall at the S.W. A. and M. Fair grounds. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of

STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Architects,
471 Main st., Louisville.

CAWTHON'S

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PICTURES.

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THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,
where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets.

mar 3 j&bdaily J. G. ROHR

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having their disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Strictly of old or recent date, effectually cured in a few days, in many cases, by the destructive habits of the constitution and general derangement of the whole system, must ensure a continuance of which will bring on a rapid consumption, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases, by the destructive habits of the constitution and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, will receive free of charge, by mail, the medicine and directions to their address with necessary directions for using the same. The strictest secrecy observed in all cases.

The Dispensary is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

as weekly

Map of Cuba.

Map of Cuba, by J. H. Cotton, price 5c.

Map of Mexico, by J. H. Cotton, price 5c.

Map of the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with part of New Granada, price 10c.

Map of Alabama with roads and distances, price 5c.

Map of Minnesota, by Cotton, price 5c.

Map of Texas, by Cotton, price 5c.

Map of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, price 5c.

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Township Map of Indiana, price 5c.

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Map of Michigan, price 5c.

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Horn's Overland Guide to California, with a complete and accurate Map, price \$1.

Also a large Map of all descriptions mounted on rollers.

Also, Tourist's Guide-books, and everything of this sort can be found at

C. H. HAGAN & CO.'S, Main street.

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Those wishing anything in the

SHOE to prepare for the hot

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